Gr. 3 - Understanding Structures & Mechanisms

Strong and Stable Structures

A Strong Wall

Spe	cific	Expe	ectati	ions:

- 1.1 Assess effects of strong and stable structures on society and the environment.
- 2.1 Follow established safety procedures during science and technology investigations.
- 2.2 Investigate, through experimentation, how various materials and construction techniques can be used to add strength to structures.
- 2.3 Investigate, through experimentation, the effects of pushing, pulling, and other forces on the shape and stability of simple structures.
- 2.4 Use technological problem-solving skills, and knowledge acquired from previous investigations, to design and build a stable structure that serves a purpose.
- 3.3 Identify the strength of a structure as its ability to support a load.
- 3.4 Identify the stability of a structure as its ability to maintain balance and stay fixed in one spot.
- 3.7 Describe ways to improve a structure's strength and stability.
- 3.8 Explain how strength and stability enable a structure to perform a specific function.

Big Idea (for lesson):

Students investigate what makes a strong and sturdy wall, and test their wall in various conditions that are intended to replicate environmental and man-made forces.

Accommodations:	Differentiated Instruction:		
	Content: Use demo to show the content as		
	you offer verbal descriptions.		
	Process: Have students work in pairs and		
Chunking	support each other if physical impediments		
Step-by-Step	exist.		
□ Scaffolding	Product: Students may show their final		
Copy of Notes	product in pairs, and communicate their		
Student Grouping	findings either verbally, visually, or through		
	written means.		
	Other:		
Bloom's Taxonomy:	Multiple Intelligence:		
	∀ Verbal/Linguistic		
	□ Logical/Mathematical		
Application	∀ Visual/Spatial		
Analysis	⊠ Bodily/Kinesthetic		

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Synthesis	Naturalist
	☐ Musical/Rhythmic

Delivering The Lesson:

Portion & Timing	Grouping:		g:	Introduction:	Materials
Minds On: 5 mins	₩ ⊠	S		Teacher introduces the notion of strength and stability in structures: -For stability, the teacher can have the class quickly compete against one another to see who can stand on one foot the longest. -For strength, the teacher can do a demo with sand and tissue paper, or show the analogous video using napkins and salt. The steps of the in-class demo can be found here: http://www.stevespanglerscience.com/lab/experiments/strong-sand Ask students if they consider sand to be a stable or strong surface to build a structure on. Ask them if they could use what they saw in the demo to make a strong structure? (Answer: compact the sand tightly to make "bricks", or whole walls)	A Strong Wall – Magic Tube – Sick Science! #138 Cardboard tube Sand Tissue Paper Rubber Bands Scissors Stick
Action: 30 mins	W N	S		Have students build and test their different walls according to the instructions on the handout. Have a water station (a big bin with small watering can) set up beforehand. Teacher can circulate and ask questions of the different groups: -Do you think it matters that the bricks that touch lots of other bricks seem to make the strongest pattern? (Answer: yes, the friction between these several different surfaces works against the wall moving.) -What types of soil do you think your best wall would hold up well on? (Answer: something compact, such as clay or loam, would hold up better than a looser soil, sand, or pebbles.)	A Strong Wall Handout (Materials listed) Large tub of water Watering can

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Consolidate:	W	S	I	As they finish, have the students draw their wall	Record
5 mins	\boxtimes			pattern down on the record sheet and compare	Sheet
				with one another. Discuss any discrepancies,	
				and the strengths/weaknesses of the different	
				designs.	
				Discuss the environmental concerns that arise	
				with the building of walls: what factors are	
				important to consider when you're building?	
				(Answer: temperature, air flow, precipitation,	
				foundation, soil types, etc.)	